# A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

REPORT OF J. THOMPSON. Secret Agent of the Late Confederate Government, Stationed in Canada, for the

Parpose of Organizing Insurrection in the Northern States and Burning Their Principal Cities.

Plans for the Revolt and Release of Rebel Prisoners, Whose Amistance Was Expected-Treason of the Democratic Leaders, and Other Interesting and Important Facts Which the Poople Ought to Know,

[Published by the Union Republican Congression

The following is an exact copy of the original aper now in the hands of the government, and it vill be read with intense interest by every loyal

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Toronto, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Brnjamin, Secretary of State:—

Sir.—Several times have I attempted to send you communicatious, but I have no assurance that any one of them has been received. I have relaxed no effort to carry out the objects the government had in view in sending me here. I had hoped at different times to have accomplished more, but still I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events we have afforded the Northwestern States the amplest opportunity to throw off the galling dynasty at Washington, and openly to take ground in favor of State rights and civil liberty. This fact must satisfy the large class of discontents at home of the readiness and willingness of the administration to avail itself of every proffered assistance in our great struggle for independence.

On my arrival here I heard that there was such an organization as the order of the "Sons of Liberty" in the Northern States, and my first effort was to learn its strength, its principles and its objects, and if possible to put myself in communication with its leading spirits. This was effected without much difficulty or delay. I was received among them with cordishity, and the greatest confidence at once extended to me. The number of its members was large, but not so great as Mr. Holt, in his official report, represented it to be. Its objects were political; its principles were that the government was based on the consent of the parties to it; that the States were the parties, and were sovereign; that there was no authority in the general government to coerce a seceding State. The resolutions of 1798 and 1799 were set forth as presenting the true theory of the government. Its organization was essentially military; it had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of regiments, of companies.

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ers of divisions, of brigades, of regiments, of companies.

In the month of June last the universal feeling among its members, leaders and privates was that it was useless to hold a Presidential election; Lincoln had the power and would certainly re-elect himself, and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertained and freely expressed that by a bold, vigorous and conceited movement the three great Northwestern States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio could be seized and held. This being done, the States of Kentucky and Missouri could easily be lifted from their prostrate condition and placed on their feet, and this in sixty days would end the war. While everything was moving on smoothly to a supposed successful consummation the first interruption in the calculation was the postponement of the meeting of the Democratic Convention from the 4th of July to the 26th of August; but preparations still went on, and in one of the States the 20th of July was fixed as the day for a movement.

But before the day arrived a general council of the order from different States was called, and it was thought the movement on the 20th of July would be premature, and the 16th of August was fixed upon for a general uprising. This postponement was insisted upon on the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public peace meetings were made—one at Peoria, one at Springfield and one at Chicago on the 16th. The first one was at Peoria, and to make it a success I agreed that so much money as was necessary yould be furnished by me. It was held, and was a ecided success. The vast multitude who attended seemed to be swayed but by one leading idea—peace. The Friends were encouraged and strengthened, and seemed anxious for the day when they would do something to hasten them to the great goal of peace. About this time that correspondence between our friends and Horace Greeley made its appearance. Lincoin's manifesto shocked the country. The belief in some way prevailed over the North that the South would agree to a reconstruction, and the politicians, especially the leading ones, conceived the idea that on such an issue Lincoin could be beaten at the ballot box. At all events, they argued that the trial of the ballot box should be made before a resort to force—always a dernier resort. The Springfield meeting came of, but it was apparent that the size exhibited at Peoria had aircady diminished—the whole tone of the speakers was that the people must rely on the ballot box for movement.

But before the day arrived a general council of was apparent that the are exhibited at Peoria had already diminished—the whole tone of the speakers was that the people must rely on the ballot box for redress of grievances. The nerves of the leaders of the order began to relax. About this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianopolis, which was discovered, and some of the leading men were charged with the design to arm the members of the order for treasonable purposes. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Builitt and Dr. Kaifus were arrested and sent to Mounthis.

poses. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Builitt and Dr. Kalfus were arrested and sent to Memphis.

The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. McDonald, candidate for Governor of Indiana, and believing that it would mar his prospects for election unless prevented, he threatened to expose alithe parties engaged unless the project was abandoned. Thus the day passed by and nothing was done. The Chicago Convention came; the crowd was immense; the feeling was unanimous for peace; a general impression prevalled that a reconstruction could be had, and that it was necessary to so far pander to the military feeling as to take General McClellan to secure a certain success. This nomination, followed as it was by divers disclosures and arrests of persons, prominent members, totally demoralized the "Sons of Liberty." The feeling with the masses is as strong as ever; they are true, brave, and I believe willing and ready, but they have no leaders. The vigilance of the administration, its large detective force, the large Bountles paid for treachery and the respectable men who have yielded to the temptation, added to the large military force stationed in these States, make organization and preparation almost an impossibility. A large sum of money has been expended in festering and furthering these operations, and it now seems to have been to little profit. But, in reviewing the past, I do not see how it could have been avoided, nor bas it been spent altogether in valin. The apprehensions of the enemy have caused him to bring back and keep from the field in front at least stayt thousand to watch and browbeat the people at home. In this view of the subject the same amount of money has effected so much in no other quarter since the commencement of the war.

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In July last Captain Charles H. Cole, of General Forrest's command, made his escape from prison. He represented to me that he had been appointed a lieutenant in the bavy. I sent him around the lakes, with instructions to go as a lower deck passenger, to familiarize himself with all the channels and different approaches to the several harbors, the strength of each place, the depositaries of coal, and especially to learn all that he could about the war steamer Michigan, and devise some plan for her casture or destruction. This duty he performed very satisfactorily. He was then instructed to return and put himself in communication with the officers of the Michigan, and, feeling his way, to endeavor to burchase the boat from its officers.

For a time he thought he would succeed in this, if he could give the guarantees of payment of the sums stipulated, but by degrees the question was dropped, and he asked permission to organize a force, board and take her. This was given, and Acting Master John Y. Bealt was sent him to aid in the organization and in carrying out the enterprise.

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Their plan was well conceived, and held out the promise of success. It had been previously ascertained from escaned prisoners from Johnson's Island that an organization existed among the prisoners on the island for the purpose of surprising the gnard and capturing the Island; the presence of the steamer Michigan, which carried fourteen guns, was the only obstacle. Secret communications were had by which they were saivised that on the night of the leth of September an attempt to seize the Michigan would be made.

On that night Captain Cole, who had previously established the friendliest relations with the officers of the steamer, was to have a wine drinking with them on board, and at a given hour Acting Master Beall was to appear in a boar, to be obtained for that purpose, with a sufficient boay of Confederate soldiers to board and take the steamer. Should they capture the steamer, a cannon shot sent through the officers' quarters on Johnson's Island was to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release had come. Should they take the island, boats were to be improvised and Sandusky was to be attacked. If taken, the prisoners were to make for Wheeling and thence to Virginia. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the Michigan. On the evening of the 19th by some treachery Cole was arrested and the measenger who was to meet acting Master Beall at Kelley Island did not reach him. Disappointed, but mothing daunted, Acting Master Beall, having possession of the Philo Parsons, passenger steamer from Detroit to Sandusky, went on his way toward Johnson's Island. Having landed at Middle Bas Island to secure a supply of wood, the steamer island Queen, with a large number of passengers and thirty-two soldiers, came up alongside and lashed hersell to the Parsons. An attack was at once resolved upon. The passengers and soldiers were resolved upon. The passengers and soldiers were resolved upon.

given their promise not to leave for twenty-four hours, and the boat was towed out into the lake and sunk.

The Parsons was then steered directly for the Bay of Sandusky; here the men, from certain reasons not altogether satisfactory, but possibly fortunately, refused to make the attack on the Michigan. Beall returned, landed at Sandwich, C. W., and the men scattered through the country. Most of them have returned to the Confederate States, but a few days since Acting Master Bennet G. Burley was arrested, and the trial is now going on for his delivery under the extradition treaty. If we had Cole's, Beall's, or his own commission I should not fear the result. As it is, they will have to prove that they acted under my order, and that will, in all probability, secure his release, but it may lead to my expulsion from the provinces; at least, I have it from a reliable source that this last proposition has been pressed upon the Canadian authorities, and they have considered it. Should the course of events take this direction, unadvised by you, I shall consider it my duty to remain where I am, and abide the issue. I should prefer, if the possible, to have your views on the subject. Captain Cole is still a prisoner on Johnson's Island. In obedience to your suggestion, as far as it was practicable, soon after my arrival here, I urged the people in the North to convert their paper money into gold and withdraw it from the market, but how extensively I am unable to state. What effect it had on the gold market it is impossible to estimate, but certain it is that gold continued to appreciate until it went to 290. The high price may have tempted many to change their policy, because afterward gold fell in the market to 150, when it was about 150, and exportain of gold was so small that there appeared to be but little or no demand for it. Mr. John Porterfield, formerly a banker in Nashville, but now a resident of Montreal, was furnished with \$100,000 and instructed to yellow the sund proved the sund proved to general Butler, on

operation.
Soon after I reached Canada a Mr. Minor Major visited me and represented by

lederal finances if vigorously followed up and if no untoward circumstances should interfere with the operation.

Soon after I reached Canada a Mr. Minor Major visited me and represented himself as an accredited agent from the Confederate States to destroy steamboats on the Missispip River, and that his operations were suspended for want of means. I advanced to him \$2,000 in federal currency, and soon afterward several boats were burned at St. Louis, invoiving an immense loss of property to the enemy. He became suspected, as he represented to me, of being the author of this burning, and from that time both he and his men have been hiding, and consequently have done nothing. Money has been advanced to Mr. Churchill, of Cincinnati, to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism in that city. I consider him a true man, and although as yet he has effected but little, I am in constant expectation of hearing of effective work in that quarter.

Previous to the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Martin and Lieutenant Headly, bringing an unsigned note from you, all the different places where our prisoners are confined—Camp Douglas, Lock Island, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Elmira—had been thoroughty examined, and the conclusion was forced upon us that all efforts to release them without an outside co-operation would bring disaster upon the prisoners and result in no good. All projects of that sort were abandoned, except that at Camp Douglas, where Captain Hines still believed he could effect their release, We yielded to his firmness, zeal and persistence, and his plans were plausible, but treachery defeated him before his well laid schemes were developed. Having nothing else on hand Colonel Martin expressed a wish to organize a corps to burn New York city. He was allowed to do so, and a most daring attempt has been made to fire that city; but their reliance on the Greek fre-has proved a misiortune. It can not be depended on as an agent in such work.

Thave no faith whatever in it, and no attempt shall hereafter be made, und information stand at every street corner. Two or three cannot interchange ideas without a reporter. The Presidential election has so demoralized the leaders of the order of the "Sons of Liberty that a new organization under new leaders has become an absolute necessity. This is now going forward with great vigor and success. The new order is styled the "Order of the Star." The new order is styled the "Order of the Star." There is a general expectation that there will soon be a new draft, and the members swear resistance to another draft. It is purely military, wholly independent of politics and politicians. It is given out among the members that Stonewal Jackson is the founder of the order, and the name has its significance from the stars on the collars of Southern officers. There is no ground to doubt that that the masses, to a large extent, of the North are brave and true, and believe Lincoln a tyrant and usurper.

the collars of Southern officers. There is no ground to doubt that that the masses, to a large extent, of the North are brave and true, and believe Lincoln a tyrant and usurper.

Darring my stay in Canada a great amount of property has been destroyed by burning. The information brought me as to the perpetrators is so conflicting and contradictory that I am satisfied that nothing can be certainly known. Should claims be presented at the war office for payment for this kind of work, not one dollar should be advanced on any proof adduced until all the parties concerned may have an opportunity for making out and presenting proof. Several parties claim to have done the work at St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisylle, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and at Cairo. Withir the last few days Dr. K. I. Stewart, of Virginia, has reached this place, and very mysterionsly informs me that he has a plan for the execution of something which has received the sanction of the President. He is in want of money, and states to me that you gave him a draft on me for \$20,000 in gold, which has been lost on the way. He has sent back to Richmond for a renewal. He has rented a large house and moved his family into it. I cannot doubt his word, out, of course, I do not feel authorized to advance him money without your anthority or that of the President. I have, however, been constrained to advance him sood in gold on his written statement that, unless the money was in hand the lives and liberites of high Confederate officers would be imperilled.

Owing to the health of Mr. Clay we separated at Halifax, and since then we have not lived together, though we have been in consulting distance.

As the money was all im my name, which I supposed to be controlled by us jointly, and as he desired to have a sum placed in his hands at all times subject to his personal control, I transferred to him \$20,000 cach, which he has not yet expended, the entire expenditures as yet on all accounts is about \$30,000. I still hold three drafts for \$100,000 cach, which have not b

For the future, discarding all dependence on the organizations in the Northern States, our efforts, in my judgment, should be directed to inducing those who are conscripted in the North, and who utterly refuse to join the army to fight against the Confederate States, to make their way South to join our service. It is believed by many that at least a number sufficient to make the fight advision may be secured in this way for our service before spring, especially if our army opens up a road to the Ohio. Some are now on their way to Corinth, which at present is the point of rendezvous. Also to operate on their railroads and force the enemy to keep up a guard on all their roads, which will require a large standing army at home, and to burn whenever it is practicable, and thus make the men of property feel their insecurity and tire them out with the war. The attempt on New York has produced a great panic, which will not subside at their bidding.

This letter, though long, does not, I am aware, recont many thirter of minor inverse many thoughted.

This letter, though long, does not, I am aware, report many things of minor importance which have occurred during my sojourn in Canada, but I shall omit them at present.

Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

Norm.—The original copy bears the following endorsement in the handwriting of J. P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of War:—"Ree'd 13 Feb'y, P. B."

### THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Present Condition of the Crops and Prospects in the Fields of the United States-General Excellence of the Grain-The Yield Will Equal That of Last Year-Entire Exemption from Rust and Insects.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1872. The July report of agriculture is now ready. Th reports of corn represent 989 counties, including an area usually producing 700,000,000 of bushels annually and indicating an increase of three per cent. million acres, and the total area in this great crop of the country, which nearly equals in extent the aggregate of all other tilled crops together, is pro-bably about thirty-five millions of acres.

The States in which an increase of acreage is re-

Pennsylyania, 2; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 1; Alabama, 3; Mississippi, 1; Louisiana, 8; Texas, 8; Arkansas, 4; West Virginia, 2; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 4; Kansas, 28; Nebraska, 20; Califor-

Ohio, 2; Michigan, 10; Indiana. 1; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 4; Kansas, 23; Nebraska, 20; California, 1.

A diminution appears in Maine of 4 per cent, Vermont 2, Massachusetts 4, Rhode Island 5, Conhecticut 5, New York 1, North Carolina 2, Tennessee 1, Wisconsin 4, Minnesota 3. The area in the remaining States is reported the same as last year. Of the reports from 989 counties, 263 place the condition above one hundred; 413 below one hundred. Illinois is represented by 55 counties, of which 22 stand above the average and 23 below. Of 64 counties in Missouri, the condition of corn is above the average in 16 and below in 23, 04 35 counties in Kansas, 8 only send figures less than one hundred. In Iowa, where cold, cloudy weather generally prevalled in spring, followed by changeable weather, and in some sections heavy rains, only two reports of condition are above one hundred, and in Ohio, where the drought has been severe, but three reports of forty-five give figures higher than one hundred. The States making returns higher than one hundred are:—Vermont, 101; North Carolina, 101; Alabama, 110; Mississippi, 110; Louisiana, 119; Texas, 110; Kentucky, 103; California, 101.

The following return a condition below the aver-

North Case 110; Texas, 110; Kentucky, 103; Cambria, 101.

The following return a condition below the average:—Maine, 95; New Hampshire, 98; Massachusetts, 98; Rhode Island, 92; Connecticut, 98; New York, 96; New Jersey, 96; Pennsylvania, 98; Delaware, 92; Maryland, 92; Virginia, 94; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 94; Florida, 78; Arkansas, 96; West Virginia, 96; Ohio, 90; Michigan, 96; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 86; Minnesota, 86; Iowa, 88; Missouri, 97; Kansas, 98; Nebraska, 97; Oregon, 97. Tennessee is placed at 100.

WHEAT.

97. Tennessee is placed at 100.

An improvement in the condition of wheat is reported from New York, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and to a slight degree in some other States; while a small decline is reported in Ohio and in some of the Southern States. The acreages in the winter wheat States stand as follows:—Connecticut, 4; New York, 78; New Jersey, 69; Pennsylvania, 69; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 57; Virginia, 99; North Carolina, 112; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 102; Alabama, 116; Mississippl, 108; Texas, 145; Arkansas, 106; Tennessee, 106; West Virginia, 96; Kentucky, 112; Ohio, 75; Indiana, 88; Missouri, 66.

Of the States producing almost exclusively Spring Wheat:—

Miscorri, 66.

Of the States producing almost exclusively
SPRING WHEAT:—
Maine, 108; New Hampshire, 103; Vermont, 104;
Wisconsin, 101; Minnesota, 110; Iowa, 108; Nebraska, 112; Oregon, 96; California (which is not fully
reported), 120 for early sown, and 112 for late;
Kansas spring, 96; winter, 60; Illinois spring, 104;
winter, 92; Michigan spring, 98; winter, 81.

The average condition for the United States is
almost exactly the same as in June, or 94—6 per
cent less than an average. The quality of the grain
is uniformly superior in the Middle States. In
Ohio, Michigan and Missouri, and wherever
inferior condition is reported, the straw is
short, but the heads are generally long
and well filled, the kernel plump and heavy.
The quality of the Southern wheat will probably
prove as fine as any ever produced in that section
in threshing. The fulness of the heads in proportion to the quality of the straw causes the yield to
exceed the expectation, and may go far to offset
the small decrease in the reported condition. It is
quite probable that the general excellence of the
grain will make the present crop of equal value to
that of last year. There has been almost entire exemption from rust and comparatively little comcomplaint of insects. The Hessian fy is reported
in several places, more numerously in the Ohlo Valley, and the chinch bug has caused losses in many
counties of Illinois, lowa and Michigan.

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Kate Fisher has met with success in Chicago. The Lingards appear at the Olympic on August 12. Gilmore's friends are going to give him a gold baton.

Schneider is in London again at the St. James Theatre. Madame Arabella Goddard will shortly return to

Matilda Heron lately gave a reading of "Camille" in San Francisco. The leader of an orchestra at Richmond claims to

be a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. Signor Brignoli has been singing in concert in London with Miss Nilsson and Mr. Santley.

Mr. John Robinson, a well-known and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, purposes to erect a theatre in that city.

Miss Matilda Philips, a younger sister of the favorite American contraito, lately "debuted" at Milan in "Cenerentola." Chicago has now two theatres—the Academy Music and the Globe. Next season she will ha two more—McVicker's and Aiken's.

Mr. W. J. Florence proposes to return to the United States in the latter part of August. He will bring some noveities and go starring.

W. H. Bowditch, so long business agent for the Florences and at the Flith Avenue Theatre, goes in the same capacity with Mr. Laurence P. Barrett next season.

A Baltimore manager has serious intentions of bringing out "Hamlet" with a practicable and beautiful scene of a brook wherein Ophelia shall drown herself in sight of the audience.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett's last engagement at the California Theatre was one of the most prosperous ever played in San Francisco. The receipts during one week, when "Julius Casar was acted and Mr. Barrett played Casslus, were \$7,000.

Barrett played Cassius, were \$7,000.

A Chicago critic, who could not have been purified by the late calamity as much as he might have been, explains the drama thus:—"By the term drama," under this limitation, be it understood, we mean such a congeries of delineations and scenes as are co-ordinated into a vivid and harmonious picture of the genuine features of life." We always thought the drama was something like that; but we were a little doubtful about the "congeries of delineations."

The rehearsals for "He Politication."

that; but we were a little doubtful about the "congeries of delineations."

The rehearsals for "Le Roi Carotte" have commenced at the Grand Opera House. Ten additional cases of costumes and other properties have been received by the steamer Denmark, and eight more left Havre on Monday of last week, making in all twenty-five large cases—quite a costly affair, we understand. Mrs. Wood leaves England on Thursday next, and Miss Rose Hersee on Saturday. Offenbach has rearranged some of the music to fit the adaptation, which has in some-measure been localized. The last scene or Apotheosis has been designed, under the special supervision of M. Sardou, by a Parisian artist of celebrity. Gariboldi has just finished the proscenium drapery—a plece of work which he considers his chef decure as an example of scenic art. The centre of the border contains a large medallion of Moliere, the prince of comedy. Altogether the evidences are that "Le Roi Carotte" will make his appearance in truly regal magnificence.

# A FAMILY PRUD.

Stabbing of Matthew Burke-His Ante-Mortem Statement.

On Tuesday evening Coroner Schirmer took the ante-mortem statement of Matthew Burke, now lying in a very critical condition at No. 633 West Forty-second street from a stab wound of the abdomen, inflicted at the hands of Jacob Bender. The statement of Burke, who is in doubt about his restatement of Burke, who is in doubt about his re-covery, is substantially the same as the report pub-lished in the Herald of Wednesday. On the victim's statement the jury rendered a verdict against Bender, the accused, and the Coroner committed him to await the death or recovery of Mr. Burke. The opinion of the attending physician is that Burke cannot recover.

#### A POLICE CAPTAIN SUED FOR FALSE IM-PRISONMENT.

About a week ago Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct, arrested a man named Murray, the captain of a sand sloop, for anchoring his boat at the Blackwell's Island dock, at the foot of Sixty at the Blackwell's Island dock, at the foot of Sixtyfifth street, East River. Alderman Plunkitt,
acting magistrate at the Yorkville Police
Court, before whom Murry was arraigned,
refused to hold him. The brisoner was
thereupon discharged and immediately took
steps to prosecute Captain Gunner for false imprisonment. He received notice yesterday to answer, which exercises him considerably. Alderman Plunkitt was, again applied to yesterday by
Captain Gunner for power to enable him to prevent
others from following Captain Murry's example.
The Alderman said he had no desire to be sued for
false imprisonment, and refused to the effere. The
Captain intends to get the navies of apprintendent Kelso shout the matter.

### LIVINGSTONE'S DISCOVERIES.

Comments of the Foreign Press on the Traveller.

[From the Edinburgh Courant.] It is long since the columns of a newspaper have contained so vividly romantic and so startlingly wonderful a story as that which has just been told to us of the fortunes that befell Mr. Stanley in his quest after Livingstone, and of the most strange circumstances under which the object of that quest was fulfilled. The whole narrative reads, indeed, more like a forgotton episode from the travels of some Marco Polo or Vasco di Gamo than, as it is, a truthful and unvarnished extract from the severe chronicle of nineteenth century fact. History has known and preserved the memory of many great meetings between many great men; of the irresistible cries of triumph and joy which have the irresistible cries of triumph and joy which have burst from the lips of multitudes or individuals when they have suddenly beheld that which they had travelled wearily but hopefully hundreds of miles to view. The meeting between Stanley and Livingstone will take its place in the catalogue of memorable historic scenes beside those—the two central figures in which were Wellington and Napo leon I. after the battle which wrecked the fortunes of

the latter; or the German mouarch and Napoleon III. after the fatal day of Sedan; and we may be sure that the unexpected sight of Livingstone, seated in the midst of a concourse of Livingstone, seated in the midst of a concourse of Livingstone, and was been come to the eyes and the latter and the course of their great retreat to exclaim, "Phalassa, thalassa "or which swelled the heart of Cortes with the emotion that has fed the fancy of the poet, when he caught his first glimpse of the longed-for ocean from the topmost summit of Darlen. As for Dr. Livingstone, will it not seem strange to him that the first friendly hand which he grasped after a laborious exile of six years should have been that of an American; and that transaliantic enterprise should, by its private and unasticated enterprise should him that the first friendly hand which all English men—save, indeed, the members of the English government—would fain have seen issue from their own shores?

Let us recapitulate briefly the wonderful narrative of Mr. Stanley's adventures and vicissitudes. The mere statement of them will be the best tribute which we can pay to his consummate courage and perseverance. The special commissioner of the New York Heralto has, found Dr. Livingstone, but the search has been prosecuted in the face of dangers which at one time well-nigh threatened to prove fatal, and in the teeth of difficulties which to a man of itser stone of the search has been prosecuted in the face of dangers which at one time well-nigh threatened to prove fatal, and in the teeth of difficulties which to a man of the search has been prosecuted in the face of dangers which at one time well-nigh threatened to prove fatal, and in the teeth of difficulties with the arba sasaliants of king Mirambo, and the liles were so far successful in the warfare which they waged that that monarch beat tribuse, had permitted t

vestigate what was the intercommunication between the chain of giant lakes in the heart of the African Continent. Peril, treachery and disease—to the dread trio Dr. Livingstone was perpetually exposed. Repeatedly was he left by his attendants, save one or two who remained laithful. More than once was he stricken down with illness, and on one casion he was disabled by an attack of ulcers on the teet, attended with fever, for a period of six months. Yet his stout heart never gave way; and now he has done so much that the performance of the remainder of his task is, humanly speaking, certain. Dr. Livingstone has, we may believe, at last solved that great geographical secret, which has defied successive generations of investigators, which beguiled even sir S. Baker, and has discovered the twe source of the Nile. He has traced the stream of the Chambesl, which Portuguese geographers had previously asserted to be a tributary of the Zambezi, within 150 miles of the mightler river, and he has seen indications which leave him no reasonable doubt that it is in the beit of the Chambesl that the sacred waters of Isis have their birth. As regards the African lakes, Dr. Livingstone seems to have ascertained that they form one entire navigable series, connected with the coast by means of streams which empty themselves into the ocean, and that they can, as they most certainly will, be converted into a highway of commerce, which will change the aspect of the African continent. For further particulars we must wait—as we must be content to wait nearly two years before we see Livingstone. Meanwhile we know that he is saie and well and strong, and that he is within sight of the success for which he has labored with such heroic courage and such miraculous endurance.

(From the Cork Telegraph, July 6.] To the New York HERALD must be given all praise for the liberality and genuine enterprising spirit it displayed in fitting out an expedition for the discovery of Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller. The Doctor had been so long silent, he had been so long lost, and so many rumors had been received concerning his death, that Europe, and especially England, looked upon him as dead, and were meditating upon a fitting memorial to a and were meditating upon a fitting memorial to a man who can never be forgotten while the world lasts. Yet this American journal hoped on against hope, and fitted out an expedition under Mr. Stanley to ascertain the fate of the illustrious traveller. No better leader could have been procured. Mr. Stanley is a man of hon courage and great perseverance, who, by determination alone overcame almost linsurmountable difficulties and was enabled to march into Ujiji as a conqueror. What a meeting it must have been—the great traveller standing on one side among the Arabs, awaiting the arrival of this strange band which was approaching the town. He sees the well-known American flag, and, behind a number of thirty men—who were continually firing their muskets to show their power—he distinguished a white man, who comes forward, and, with the most Asiatic politeness, coolly asks him whether he is not Dr. Livingstone. We doubt whether the meeting of Weilington and Blucher on the field of Waterloo was half so interesting. It is six years ago since Dr. Livingstone commenced his last discoveries, and during that time he has been lost to the world; but has been enduring a continued struggle against disease, enemies and treacherous friends. For two years longer does ne expect his wanderings to last, in order that he may complete the great work he has undertaken. Mr. Stanley leithin in good health and well supplied. It is, therefore, with greater confidence that we can await his return, and with the hope that we shall be able to hear from him constantly. man who can never be forgotten while the

(From the London Globe, July 9.] The final discovery of Dr. Livingstone would seem to have been a bitter disappointment to a large class of his fellow countrymen. The doubt and mystery which hung around his fate promised to produce a perennial stream of quasi-scientific gossip, and to yield an endless crop of let ters to the Times. As it is, those "Interested" in the matter are reduced to terested" in the matter are requested.

patching the rags of the worn out controversy. There is a Mr. Frederick Stone, living at Doncaster, whose appetite for proof of what everybody else assumes must be gigantic. The whole world may be taken in, but it is not so casy to take in so intelligent a Yorkshireman as Mr. Frederick Stone, found a remarable passage in

Mr. Stanley's despatches, which, he holds, throws doubt upon their authenticity. Mr. Stanley speaks of naving found "a pale-looking, gray-bearded white man, whose fair skin contrasted with the sunburnt visages of those by whom he was surrounded." "Now," argues Mr. Frederick Stone, of Doncuster, "ten years ago Livingstone's complexion was of a dark mahegany color." Therefore, how can we be sure that Yankee 'cuteness may not be taking of our credulity after all, or that some practical loker is not playing unjustifiable tricks with Mr. Stanley's name f if Mr. Frederick Stone is not already one of the wise men of the Geographical Society he had better get himself elected forthwith. He may there find some one capable of explaining the contrast between the complexion of a European, however darkened by exposure, and that of an Arab or negro. There can be no doubt about Mr. Stone's election; the geographers will be so thankful for the care he has taken to prevent their best "sensation" from being prematurely shelved.

The Herald and Dr. Livingstone.

[From the McKeesport (Pa.) Times, July 20.] The publication of Colonel Stanley's report of his African expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone has been seized upon by many of the minor journais of this country to ventilate the accumulated feelings of envy and spicen that shining success in any walk in life is sure to inspire. Let our private opinions of the undertaking be what they may, the enterprise is an honor, a high and distinguished honor, to American journalism generally, and as such should be recognized and endorsed by the press. What has heretofore been confined to nations, and leading nations only, is unhesitatingly undertaken and promptly, liberally and successfully carried out by a single newspaper. The prerogative of royalty assumed by the press! The Herallo ambassador or minister plenipotentiary organizes his force, penetrates an unknown region, forms treatles with native kings and princes, and in his efforts to find the great explorer takes the lead of the richest and most powerful nation on earth. What a suggestive theme! We could calarge on it, did our space permit, through columns instead of paragraphs. What a vast perspective is opened up to the thoughtful! What a future for the newspaper does it foreshadow! Who shall limit either its enterprise, power or wealth when the country has grown from its infancy of the present to the full stature of manhood? enterprise is an honor, a high and distinguis

# Swedenborg and the Discovery of Living

[From the Hartford Courant, July 23.] Swendenborgian writes to the New York HERALD that the founder of the new church in a volume published in 1763 [the year, by way, before the Courant was founded], described a people in the centre of Africa to whom a revelation had just been made. This revelation, which began in the centre but had not revelation, which began in the centre but had not yet spread to the coasts, taught the people to acknow.edge our Lord as the God, but they laugh at the monks and the Christians who talk of a three-fold divinity. The correspondent has no doubt, that these are the people whom Stanley writes that Livingstone has foundare nace nearly white, very handsome, docile, friendly, having copper mines which they have worked for ages, and altogether ignorant of such barbarians as the Arabs, with their fatal gunpowder, who rob and murder them. The correspondent will probably, in time, find a passage in the book about the New York Herald and the Stanley expedition.

#### THE STANLEY APPROPRIATION-WANTED, A JOHN THOMAS.

21 CLIFTON CRESCENT, BIRKENHEAD, } England, July 12, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The Carnarvon Heraid states that "Mr. Stanley," the representative of the New York Heraid, who has just proceeded to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone, is a Mr. John Thomas, a native of Denbigh, whose mother at the present time keeps a publichouse at St. Asaph. Will you kindly allow me to inquire if the

enclosed extract (stating that Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, is a native of Wales) has its foundation in fact, as the subject of his has its foundation in fact, as the subject of his nationality has gone the round of the papers here, but without any authentic cerroboration? I should, therefore, feel very much obliged if you would settle the disputed question, either through the medium of your paper or by letter. I enclose stamp envelope. In the event of it being the former, will you please send me a copy, or advise date and where to be procured in England? By so doing you will greatly oblige, yours, very respectfully.

JOHN JONES.

There is evidently a mistake here. John Thomas not known to HERALD fame. The person described in the above letter has possibly existence in the regions of Bohemia; but, though we have a faint recollection of having heard the aristocratic name efore, the great Ap Thomas is unknown to us. Mr. Stanley is neither an Ap Jones nor an Ap Thomas; he is simply a native American. Missouri, and not Wales, is his birthplace. So the Denbigh lady must look for her long-lost Thomas in another

# THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Alleged Violations of the Internal Reve-

James F. Callaghan, of No. 117 Washington street, and Robert J. Gamble, of No. 141 Cedar street, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshals Purvis and Robinson, on a charge of carrying on the business of retail liquor dealers without paying the special tax. The defendants were held in \$500 bail each by Commissioner Shields.

# SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Elias Divorce Case.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in the divorce suit of Henry Elias vs. Ernestine Elias, to vacate the decree of divorce granted the plantif, on the ground that one of the principal witnesses named Withinger, had testified for a consideration of \$500. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

Witnesses in the Stokes Trial.

Application was made yesterday by A. H. Hummel for writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Patrick Hart, Thomas F. Hart and John T. Redwood, the witnesses in the Stokes trial, who at the close of the trial were ordered to be detained in the House for the Detention of Witnesses. The writs were granted and made returnable this morning. The object is to get them set at liberty or released on reasonable ball.

# Release Through Erroneous Commit-

Some time since Hirum Carlin was convicted before three Judges in the Court of Special Sessions, and sent to the schoolship Mercury at Hart's Island. Application was made for his release on the ground of the commitment having been signed by only one Juage. The Court ordered the youth's discharge, holding that the commitment was defective.

Decisions. Lowe vs. McMahon.—Referred to H. J. Cullen to take proof and report, with his opinion, to this

Court.
Sibilie vs. Sibilie.—Judgment of divorce granted.
Watson vs. Watson.—Same.
Prouty vs. Michigan Southern and Northern
Indiana Railroad Company.—Motion granted; \$10

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Gallagher.—Motion Harlard et al. vs. Lillenthal.—Extra allowance of 1,400 granted. O'Connor vs. Shipman et al.—Motion denied. No

osts. Brown vs. Von Wyck.—Reference ordered. Bryan vs. Baidwin.—Motion denied; \$10 costs.

### COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

O'Donnell vs. Rinaldo et al.—Plaintiff to serve specifications of claim on defendants within twenty days.

Anna Schroeder vs. Henry Schroeder.—Reference ordered. ordered. Pierson vs. Thompson.—Proceedings dismissed. Raistica vs. Stevens.—Default ordered opened.

Special Notice.

Judge Joseph F. Daly will sit in Part 2 Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas on the 29th inst., at eleven A. M., to settle orders in motions which have been argued before him at Chambers. COURT CALENDAR-THIS BAY.

# SUPREME COURT-CHANGERS-Held by Judge Pratt.-Nos. 47, 71, 89, 92. DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED NEWARK CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.

Yesterday morning, between nine and teu Yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, at his residence, on Madison street, Newark, died Rev. Father John M. Gervals, paster of St. James Roman Catholic church, in that city—the handsomest edifice belonging to that creed in the city, if not the State. Father Gervals' death resulted from a diseased liver. He came to this country from France in 1854, and first settled in Bailmore, attached to the Sulphtian Seminary. About 1852 he left this order, came to Newark and became attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral. He subsequently was appointed to the pastorate of St. James. His great hobby was building churches and religious ostablishments. He was forty-two years of age.

### THE AOUATIC COLLEGIANS

A Fair Course, Fair Play and Fair Weather on the Connecticut.

An Animating and Well Contested Boat Bace-Great Enthusiasm and an Unexpected Result-The Amherst Crew Win Manfully in 16, 32 5-5-Reception and Orders for Congress Water.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24, 1872. The elements have finally smiled approvingly on the aquatic inclined collegians, and they have had auspices. The heavy storm last evening cleared the wind away, and this morning the surface of the Connecticut was as smooth and tranquil as the most fastidious carsman could desire. The postponement of the rowing from yesterday afternoon to the early hour of half-past eight this morning was not calculated to draw a large crowd of spectators, and there were, probably, less than ten thousand present, against the twenty odd thousand who lined the banks yesterday afternoon. The crowd commenced assembling as early as seven o'clock, but they were not gratified with the beginning of the races until several hours after the time aunounced, and it was well along in the evening before they were ended. Numerous HITCHES IN THE PRELIMINARIES

were the cause of this, and it is, therefore, not strange that the dilatory managers were not freely criticised. Pending the delays the merits and demerits of the respective crews were commented upon by the visitors in a most earnest manner, and during the hour or two just preceding the start there were probably as many pools sold as during the whole two days before. It was singular to observe how the opinions of those investing were changed upon the slightest rumor or whisper of the superiority or inferiority of this or that crew. One moment the Harvards would be fifty to twenty or thirty against the "field," and immediately afterwards the same men would find themselves backing the Bowdoin or Amherst Agricultural crew. There seemed to be a lack of general confidence in particular crew, but whenever one was singled and named against the "field" there was an abundance of takers, and so it went all the morning. Few, if any, bets were made of one crew against another. It was always this or that crew against another. It was always this or that against the "field," and the victorious Amherst was never mentioned, and probably never thought of as worthy of being classed otherwise than in the "field," This was also true of the William's College oarsmen, and the Yale men, too, were seldom regarded as of much account. The course, as already intimated, was over that portion of the Connecticut River running along the line of the New Haven Railroad, beginning in the lower end of Springfield and ending in the town of Long Meadow. It is three miles in length, and as the races were rowed straight away spectators had to choose between seeing the beginning or the ending of the race. This system does not seem to please the spectators so well as rowing a mile and a half and turning a stakeboat; but the collegians prefer it, claiming that they can not only make better time, but that it is much easier, and that there are fewer chances for fouls and collisions. This course, for

A STRAIGHTAWAY RACE, is probably as good as any yet known, if it is not ruffled by a south wind, as it was vesterday. The stream runs swiftly at all points from one end to the other, which, of course, enables the boatmen to make far better time than they would in still water—a fact which should always be remembered when the matter of time off the Connecticut is mentioned. The banks on either side are covered most of the way with bushes or peculiar swampy and marshy grass. It is only, in spots here and there that the spectators can get a full view of the races. The contest between the University crews, although second in order, was the one around which the most interest clustered, and upon the result of which thousands of dollars clumged hands. When the signal gun was fired all the crews were prompt to respond, and as they appeared each seened determination to the tend.

The men commosting the several crews are as fele against the "field," and the victorious Amherst

lows:—
Amherst College—Stroke, Walter Negeley, of Hagarstown, Md.; Arthur J. Benedict, of Bethel, Conn.: Frank M. Wilkins, of Peabody, Mass.; Leverett Bradley, Jr., of Methuen, Mass.; Benjamir F. Brown, of Fitchburg; bow, George E. Brewer, of Southboro'; total weight, 894 pounds; average, 149 pounds. Southboro'; total weight, see pounds, pounds.

Yale—Stroke, J. Day, of Catskill, N. Y.; W. F. McCook, of Pittsburg, Pa.; H. A. Oaks, of New Haven, Conn.; R. J. Cook, of Cookstowt, Pa.; G. M. Gunn, of Milford, Conn.; bow, F. W. Adee, of New York. Total weight of crew, 880 pounds; average, 146% pounds.

com.; K. J. Cook, of Cookstown, F.R.; G. M. Gunn, of Milford, Conn.; bow, F. W. Adee, of New York. Total weight of crew, 880 pounds; average, 146% pounds.

Williams—Stroke, John Gunster, of Scranton, Pa.; Fred. Johnson, of Halfax, N. S.; David S. Williams—Sfrushing, L. I.; Jesse P. Werden, of Phelps. N. Y.; T. W. Saunders, of Peoria, Ill.; bow, H. T. Scholl, of West Milton, N. Y. Total weight of crew, 644 pounds; average, 167% pounds.

Boudoin—Stroke, D. A. Rebinson, of Bangor, Malne; D. A. Sargent, of Beifast, Maine; C. H. Hunter, of Plitsfield, Maine; A. L. Crocker, of Paris, Maine; A. G. Ladd, of Groveton, N. H.; bow, W. O. Hooker, of Gardiner, Maine. Total weight of crew, 964 pounds; average, 169% pounds.

Harvard.—Stroke, Captain Richard H. Dana, Jr., Boston; Wendeli Goodwin, Jamaica Plains; Harvey L. Morse, of Boston: John Bryant, of Boston; W. J. Lloyd, of Pottsville, Pa.; bow, W. Bell, of Rye Beach. Total weight of crew, 953 pounds; average, 168 pounds.

Amherat Agricultural Crew.—Stroke, F. C. Eldred, of Sandwich; D. P. Bardwell, of Shelburne; John M. Benedlet, of Bethel, Conn.; H. B. Simpson, of Hudson, N. Y.; S. M. Carter, of Berlin, Conn.; bow, H. H. Player, of Nashville, Tenn. Total weight of crew, 883 pounds; average, 147 1-5 pounds.

DRAWING FOR FOSITION.

In drawing for positions of advantage the result was in the order named. The several crews took their place, the Agriculturals being accompanied by Josh Ward, their trainer, who hovered around them in a small boat and gave them their final instructions before starting. Mr. Price, of the St. John's (N. B.) crew, the trainer of the Eowdoin crew, was present on the judge's boat looking after the weighte of his pupils, and roughly suggesting to them what to do and how to do it. He objected to Ward being on the course, but when told by the referee that he himself was out of place he was sullen and silent. Considerable time was consumed getting boats into line, and wheif finally the word to go was given it was recalled by the referee, and then there

cently into line and the word was given. At the word

THE START

was almost simultaneous and the boats kept together. For some distance Bowdoin pulled gradually ahead. Just before reaching the Williams Boat House Harvard was second, Yale third and the Agriculturals fourth, Williams being in the rear. All but the latter kept well into the right shore. Harvard and the Agriculturals were nearest together, the former leading three boat lengths. As the crews were passing the first mile the lead changed several times. As the boats cashe into full view Harvard was leading by a Loat's length on

A SPCRI OF FORTY-TWO STROKES per minute. Next Bowdoin spurted and headed, Harvard pulling meanwhite forty-six strokes to the minute. Amherst now began to push Bowdoin hard, and were leading nearly abreast. As the race passed out of view Yale and the Agriculturals were a couple of boat lengths in the rear. Williams was abreast of the inter boats, but a good deal toward the east shore. With this exception, the boats were ill in a bunch and very close together. The crews were pulling at

A TREMENDOUS PACE,

especially for the first wife of a race. The struggle for the lead between Harvard, Bowdoin and Ambert was very close and intense. The Agriculturals seemed to be holding themselves in reserve. Yale passed the second mile point one-third length ahead of Fowdoin, and two of Harvard. The Agriculturals stood fourth, Amberst firth and Williams last. The Harvards and Agriculturals were pulsing nearly abreast, with some advantage in force of the passed the second mile.

and Agriculturals were palling nearly abreast, with some advantage in favor a minute and flowdolns forty. The Harvard men were pulling at the rate of forty five a minute and flowdolns forty. The Harvard men were pulling at the rate of forty strokes a minute, and were in good teim. The Ambaest crew were from three to four lengths ochind the leading boat and pulled at the rate of forty strokes a minute, and were in good teim. The Ambaest crew were from three to four lengths ochind the leading boat and pulled at the rate of thirty-six strokes a minute. Williams pulled at the same rate but full two lengths behind. Away down the course the crews kept on, their nut brown backs glistening with perspiration and the muscles standing out like whip cords on their swiftly moving arms. A half-mile from the lower stake Amberst made a suiden pull ahead and crossed the line the winner of the race in 16:32 5-5, the quickest time on record. Harvard came in second, time 16:57; Amherst Agricultural third, 17:10; Epwdoln fourfu, 17:31; Williams fith, 17:50; Yale sixth and last, in 13:13.

THE ENTILLISEN OVER THE TRUMPH of a crew that had been regarded as comparatively

CONTINUED ON MINTH PAGE.